

OUR RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$10.00
SUNDAY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$2.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$12.50
WEEKLY APPEAL, ONE YEAR, \$5.00
WEEKLY APPEAL, IN CASH, \$2.00
DAILY, delivered in city by carriers,
seven pence per week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on first page, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Double column advertisements, 50 per cent. additional to ordinary rates.
Local notices, fourth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Special notices, third page, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, \$1.00 for first, and 50 cents for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 50 per cent. additional to ordinary rates.
Appointing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, \$10 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
Marriages and Deaths, as published, at news; but complimentary notices of Marriages, Deaths of Deceased, and Notices of Funerals, will be charged as other advertisements.
All Church Notices or notices of meetings of Charitable or Benevolent Societies, will be charged half price.
SUNDAY APPEAL—Advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one square additional.
WEEKLY APPEAL—Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL, alone, or WEEKLY, one dollar per day.
In all cases all advertisements are considered cash on delivery.
A square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on Public Events, solicited. Send every part of the Appeal to
A. L. KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Chancellor, J. P. CARUTHERS.
For Judge of Law Court, M. L. PERKINS.
For Judge of Criminal Court, W. W. HALL.
For Attorney General, J. H. STANLEY.
For Judge of Municipal Court, G. P. FOUTE.
For Pros. Atty of Municipal Court, THOS. A. RYAN.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.

At Exchange Building, Wednesday night, May 26th.
To which all good citizens are respectfully invited. Able speakers will be present. Hour, eight o'clock. By order of the Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Of 145 city offices in Milwaukee 121 are held by foreigners.

Homopathy is the orthodox medical faith in Brazil.

Minister Nelson is on his way to Mexico.

Mr. Washburne has succeeded Gen. Dix at Paris.

It seems to be settled that St. Louis will soon have a grand stock market.

Perry Fuller is in Washington attending to certain charges of fraud.

Velocipedes are numerous in Shanghai.

There were 449 deaths in New York last week.

Crossland won the race at Lexington on Saturday.

A civil marriage bill has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes.

Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomber, widow of the late Gen. Macomber, died on the 21st.

"Why are Women Redundant?" is the title of a work just issued in London.

Beverly Johnson is on his way home.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the South met in Mobile on the 20th.

The trial of Capt. Davidson, for murder, commenced in St. Louis, tomorrow.

The monthly statement of the public debt in May will show a decrease of \$7,000,000.

Much irritation exists at Copenhagen in consequence of the rejection of the St. Thomas treaty.

The revolution in Simla has been crushed out, and Paltico killed. Another is expected under Vega.

W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, N. C., has lost 100,000 dollars for \$30,000 on a Confederate currency.

The railroads of the world, at the close of 1868, are reported to have aggregated 109,177 miles.

"Mack," of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is out on a lecturing tour. His subject is the "Politics of the Period."

The annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held in Trenton the middle of August.

Detroit has lately voted out to four railroads in Michigan, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid.

A dream of one of the directors of a Paris insurance company led to the detection of an embezzlement of \$1,000,000.

The Orangemen have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish church.

The New York Express says that in the lacunes of business, the "Express" is the only one that is not entirely ruined.

China advises state that the weather is unfavorable for the tea crop. Some tea men assert that the first crop is entirely ruined.

It is estimated that the gold value of the currency and bonds of the United States has depreciated to the amount of sixty-five millions since the first of the present month.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson has accepted an invitation to visit Charleston, and will be present at the Fair at that place on the 26th inst. He is expected to address his fellow-citizens on that occasion.

On account of the surplus gold accumulating in the Treasury, the Secretary has ordered the United States Assaying Office in New York to sell \$2,000,000 weekly, instead of \$1,000,000 as heretofore.

Affairs in Japan are in an unsatisfactory condition. A Congress of Princes has been called to meet at Yedo, and apprehensions were felt lest trouble would result.

Ex-President Pierce has been interviewed in respect to foreign relations. The state of things, on the whole, he regards as delicate and critical, and thinks a general war may result.

From the proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly on Saturday, it appears that all hopes of a union between the Northern and Southern branches must be abandoned for the present.

Dispatches received on Sunday morning announce the capture of the men who robbed the Baltimore Express Company, in Baltimore, and the capture of the robbers were concealed in the woods near Severn. All the money and valuables were recovered.

An engine on the Burlington country road exploded on Saturday in Mount Holly, N. J., killing a fireman, wounding engineer Gamble and conductor Taylor and Edward Joyce seriously. The engine bounded from the track and fell into the creek. The cars were much damaged.

The President's proclamation fixing that hour as a legal day's labor in all Government establishments, according to the act of June 25, 1868, settles a most important question, and as it relates to workmen in the national service, and the example will no doubt make the rule generally applicable.

The New York Tribune states that Secretary of War Rawlins is determined to secure protection to the lives of Union men in the Southern States, and to declare martial law in Georgia, at least in the neighborhoods where murders have been committed, and to prevent the same.

It is not given up, will arrest all sympathizing citizens and hold them as hostages until the criminals are given up.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The future growth and prosperity of Memphis demands that our Chamber of Commerce and Railroad Committee, steamboat owners, capitalists and citizens generally, shall at once, without delay, make the necessary preparations to beseege Congress at its next session for aid and right of way for the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. It is necessary that the movement be initiated at an early day here, where, by common consent, the initial point of the grand enterprise has been fixed. Once started, our prayer will not be long in gathering an increased volume of petitioners whose interest in the Memphis Pacific Road is hardly less than our own. On this side of the Mississippi all the States South of the Ohio will add their influence, as all are directly interested in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific that shall supply to the country a permanent and unobstructed highway in place of that which, passing through the snow belt, will be closed through at least three months of the year. But not alone through the Southern Territories west of the Mississippi are also directly interested in the early construction of our Pacific railroad, and will add their influence.

Whoever will read the California papers carefully will be startled by the appalling and insurmountable difficulties which will have already, rendered the Union and Central Pacific Railroads abortive for the purposes for which they were built. It was well known to the projectors and leading owners of these roads before attempting its construction, that these obstacles, encountered last winter, existed and would always exist to prevent the fullest utilization of their roadway; but, taking advantage of the war, and having another and ulterior object in view, they pushed the road on despite the objections of the press and the warnings of capable and intelligent contractors and engineers.

They wanted to complete the Credit Mobilier as well as a Pacific highway, and the board of directors were as necessary to the one as the other. The surveys for a Pacific Railroad, ordered by Mr. Buchanan, were in existence to guide Congress in granting a franchise to this great company and giant monopoly, so that ignorance cannot be pleaded when that body is arraigned for squandering the public domain and the public credit for the construction of a railroad along an impracticable route. They can only plead the impatience of the public to have a Pacific Railroad, and the existence of the war to prevent its construction on the 35th or 32d parallel, as recommended by the disinterested and intelligent army engineers employed by Mr. Buchanan to survey the rival routes. While these gentlemen ignored the Northern route as out of the question, for the reasons experienced last winter, they were enthusiastic in their descriptions of the country through which the road was to pass, and are to build it, they described the country lying between the Arkansas line and Fort Chadbourne as remarkably fertile, well watered, and the finest wheat-growing country in all the South, if not in all the West, while it is so highly favorable to the production of cotton and tobacco. The lands are high, rolling prairies, with a black soil like those of Illinois, the climate temperate and the healthiest in the world. Streams intersperse the country, and the bottom lands nourish fine timber. Gray is the picture is as beautiful as a scene of the imagination.

Surgeon Ephraim Swift, U. S. Army, kept a meteorological journal, which he has just sent to Atlanta, Ga., during the summer of 1868. The greatest heat during the year '68 and '69, was 102° twice in August, at 3 o'clock p.m. The greatest cold 9° above zero.

Gray says also:

"Inexhaustible beds of excellent coal, iron and other mineral deposits, render it in varied and valuable resources a remarkable country."

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"It is by no means a desert or barren waste, but a country of nature's beauty, less prepossessing, there are vast fields of fine grazing lands, where deer, antelope and other game are not only abundant, but it is true that no farmer is so near the water as to be able to grow wheat, and no stockman is so near the water as to be able to graze his cattle, and no hunter is so near the water as to be able